

# HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

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NEW SERIES.

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THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1853.

The Courier says we have been advocating mob law. Nonsense! A fellow who whips his wife is not a man, and therefore can be excused properly from a "ride on a rail," because "cruelty to animals" is objectionable, and not because it would be "mob-law."

**THE NEXT WORLD.**—A man writing in the Spiritual Telegraph says he was so unfortunate several years since, as to fall off a bluff near the Ogechee river, one hundred feet high, and was very agreeably astonished to find himself in heaven, or at least imagined himself there! He thought it a beautiful piece of territory, with hills, valleys, flowers, &c. He struck down a winding path and presently came to a river, which he explored with one of the celestial inhabitants, and after seeing divers queer sights, he suddenly came to himself on a pile of rocks under the bluff. This a hard story; for tumbling off a precipice one hundred feet high, and landing on a bed of stones, with no other damage than a few hours' insensibility is a right tough yarn.—We are not astonished that such a fall as he got knocked him out of this world and into another; but that the gentleman ever got back to tell about it, is what we wonder at!

From fifteen to twenty thousand persons are continually congregated around the new Crystal Palace in New York city, and drunkenness and debauchery are carried on to their fullest extent.

**FOR THE JOURNAL.**  
**QUICKEST TRIP OF THE SEASON.**

The Die Vernon arrived here this morning at 45 minutes past 5 o'clock—left St. Louis last evening at 4 o'clock! Where is the Messenger's report of the Jeannie Deans' quick trip? The Jeannie on that quick trip, left St. Louis at 15 minutes past 4 o'clock, and arrived here at 40 minutes past 6 o'clock next morning. Now the Messenger was misinformed, or just wanted to blow. Which was it, Mr. Messenger? Come out; you are beaten badly.

Die Vernon's time, 13 hours, 45 m.  
Jeannie Deans' " 14 " 20 "  
O. K.

When Jenny Lind was in the United States it was said she intended to expend large sums of money in establishing schools and other useful institutions in Sweden; and since she has been in her native country it has been declared that she had fulfilled her promises; but the Berlin correspondent of the Literary Gazette says it is all a hoax—she has done nothing of the kind; and is not near so liberal as she "used to was."

The office of Corporation Attorney of New York City pays well. The fees of this official for the year 1852 were over seventy thousand dollars! Who wouldn't like to take the gentleman's place?

**ANOTHER TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.**

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

One of the most disastrous shipwrecks which it has ever been our painful duty to record, occurred on the 30<sup>th</sup> inst., at Stirrup Key, among the Bahama Islands. The news of the fearful calamity was brought to this port yesterday by the Brig Reuben Carver, from Sagua la Grande, which had on board the captain, first and second mates and six of the crew of the ill-fated vessel William and Mary. We published the particulars in yesterday's evening edition, but we have since obtained considerable additional information which we present to our readers.

The bark William and Mary, commanded by Captain Stinson, left Liverpool about two months ago, with two hundred and eight passengers, principally emigrants, and a cargo of railroad iron, for New Orleans. On the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, they entered the dangerous channels of the Bahamas, with the most unfavorable weather; the sky was clouded, the wind blowing strongly from the southeast, with a heavy sea. About seven o'clock in the morning the bark passed the "Hole in the Wall," the most southern point of the Island of Abaco, so called from one of the most prominent rocks on the coast being perforated with a large hole, which is visible at a considerable distance at sea. Passing this in safety, Capt. Stinson steered for Stirrup Key, which at 12 m. was ten miles distant, the weather becoming more clouded and the wind increasing. Till the afternoon, the vessel kept on her course without accident of any kind, but at half past eight o'clock she struck on a sunken rock, on which she remained for about fifteen minutes, during which time she received extensive damage. The Captain, it appears, had at sunset lost sight of the Key, and supposed that it lay to the south, as he had steered north-west from 12 o'clock. A few minutes before the accident, however, he changed his course, steering west by south, and did not discover his mistake until the moment the bark struck. The scene presented on board the doomed vessel at this moment was terrible in the extreme. About fifteen minutes elapsed before she wore off; but she had scarcely got clear of this when she struck on another, and began to fill with water so rapidly as to render all labor at the pumps utterly useless.

At midnight the water had gained so rapidly on the sinking vessel that it was four feet in the hold, and at 4 a. m., eight feet. Scarcely had the day dawned, when it was announced that there were ten feet of water in the hold, and the pumps were abandoned in despair.—The boats, the last resort of the terror-stricken passengers, were unshipped from the davits; but, of four or five, all except two were swamped. The Captain and his crew, and about thirty passengers, got into these, the remainder, numbering a little less than two hundred souls, being left, from terrible necessity, to their fate. There they stood on the deck, vainly calling for that assistance which it was impossible to render without risking the lives of the few who had got into the boats. In a few minutes after they left, the vessel went down, and all on board, numbering about one hundred and seventy human beings perished. Finding it impossible to keep the boats together, they were compelled to separate, and after tossing about some hours, the crew and passengers in them were picked up. It would appear that one of the boats was manned entirely by the crew—all the passengers being crowded into the other.—Of this, however, we are not certain, but supposed that there were three or four of the crew in the boat containing the passengers.

After beating about for some hours, as we have said, the Captain, first and second mates, and crew were taken up by Capt. Edward Cobb, of the brig Reuben Carver, bound from Sagua la Grande to this port. The haste in which they were compelled to leave the vessel, rendered it impossible for them to save any property, and some were glad to escape any half-dressed. Capt. Cobb informed us that he saw the passengers taken up by a vessel, which he supposed to be English, so that no apprehensions need be entertained of the passengers who made their escape in it.—[N. Y. Herald.]

We find the following interesting announcement in the Indianapolis Sentinel:

The Directors of the Indiana and Illinois companies, representing the projected line of railroad, from Indianapolis to Decatur, Illinois, met at Montezuma on Wednesday last, and effected a consolidation of the capital stock and interests of the two companies, and will hereafter be known as the "Indiana and Illinois, central Railway Company." The route, as will readily be seen by glancing at the map, is through a country as richly favored in soil and other advantages, as any in the West. The engineers are now on the line, and will soon report the result of their surveys to the Board. It is designed to make as near an air line road as the nature of the country will allow, connecting the two capitals, and passing through or near the towns of Danville, Bainbridge, Rockville, and Montezuma, in Indiana; thence through the rich and level prairies of Illinois, to Decatur; from which point to Springfield, a railroad is nearly completed, and will be running by January.—At the time of the meeting of the Board the stock taken amounted to about \$170,000, by persons residing along the line. Arrangements were made to canvas the field for the stock necessary to grade the entire line, which is to be let and completed simultaneously in both States.

**IMPOSING UPON THE NEXT WORLD.**  
A New York paper proffers the following suggestion with regard to the laming question:

There is one serious objection to capital punishment that we have never seen presented; and that is a query of this kind—what business has this world to rid itself of its nuisances at the expense of some other world? We complain of the old countries sending the scum of their population here, and make it a law in this country that every town shall support its own paupers; and it is not then a scurvy transaction to ship bad men to foreign shores in the unknown world. If hanging were annihilation, it might be justifiable on the principles of sacrificing the less to the greater; but if it only turns the man loose somewhere else, we should find out first whether he is wanted where he is sent.—It is possible at least that he is forced on society that have no more relish for him than those who see fit to expel him. We should have too much regard for this possibility to vote for capital punishment.

New York, May 24.

The Franklin has arrived with dates from Liverpool to May 10th.

A grand reception was given to Mrs. Stowe at Stafford House on the 7th, when the famous address of the women of England was presented to her, and responded to by the Rev. Mr. Beecher.

Philadelphia, May 24th.  
The Presbyterian General Assembly, new school, were in session to day. Philadelphia is fixed upon for next year's meeting.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Huron arrived last night from Aspinwall, which she left on 14th.

A fire occurred in San Francisco, in the centre of Sacramento and Stockton streets. The buildings were of wood, and the fire threatened the destruction of a vast amount of property, but through the efficient endeavors of the fire department, it was confined to a few buildings, and the loss was trifling.

The Governor in his message to the Legislature, says in relation to financial affairs, that there will be a deficiency of \$112,000 in the present year for the interest debt alone.

New gold discoveries have been made in Negro Hill, which are said to be very valuable; two men took out \$500 in one day. Extensive surface diggings have been discovered in the vicinity of Sacramento City; placers at Coon Hollow and Diamond Springs near Placerville, giving extraordinary yield.

Wiley Hoffman, of Emanuel county, Ga., was killed by his wife on the 1st inst. He was intoxicated, and had been whipping her, and presented a gun at her, when she shot him in the breast with a pistol. He pursued her for some distance when he fell dead expired. She delivered herself up and was required to give bail for her appearance.

**MURDER AND LYNCH LAW AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.**

The Western Bugle, published at Council Bluffs, of the 17th, contains a long account of a murder and subsequent execution of the alleged murderer, by a decree of Judge Lynch's court, in that town. The murder was committed at the encampment of a party of emigrants, about half a mile from the town, upon a person by the name of J. C. SAMPSON, said to be from Columbus, Ohio. The deceased and one BARTHOLOMEW MUEER, were messmates at the camp; were to stand guard. About twelve o'clock at night the party were aroused by a man coming into the camp, and saying that his horse had been stolen; at daylight they went out and found SAMPSON lying about ten feet from the camp fire, on his back, with his head severely bruised, his skull broken in several places, and his neck partly cut off with some instrument, supposed to be an axe, which was found lying near the body covered with blood. His coat and pantaloons had been opened, and his belt, containing some \$300, had been taken off, and MUEER was not to be found. Suspicion fell upon him, and active exertions were set on foot by the Sheriff, for his arrest. A coroner's jury was summoned and about the time the body of the young man was placed in the wagon to be removed to the Court House, MUEER returned to the camp. He was arrested. Great excitement pervaded the town, and it was suggested that the prisoner be lynched. But he was taken to the Court House and confined in the upper room and ironed. The examination proceeded. For a time the people (mostly emigrants,) were quiet. The Sheriff addressed the crowd, and they agreed not to be guilty of any violence. After a while, however, and when the body was disposed of for the enquiry, the officers were alarmed by the appearance of a party who demanded the possession of the prisoner. The Sheriff remonstrated, but to no purpose. The emigrants took the man in custody, and proceeded to try him. A judge, jury and officers were appointed; and despite the remonstrances of the District Attorney, and others, the trial was proceeded with. At the conclusion of the examination, the jury declared the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to execution at 5 o'clock that evening, at or near the spot where the murder was committed. Clergymen were admitted to him, but he protested his innocence of this crime, though guilty of others. At the hour appointed, the man was taken to the spot, a rope thrown over the limb of a tree, and adjusted round his neck—the prisoner then mounted on a mule, which was driven from under him, and the fall broke his neck. To the last, he protested his innocence of the crime. This lynching was the work almost entirely of the emigrants.—[Rep.]

**SALE IN KIRKWOOD.**

The Trustees of the Kirkwood Association have decided to put the following condition in their deeds of conveyance.—[St. Louis Democrat.]

"Provided, That the said grantee, nor any party or person claiming under him, shall not at any time hereafter until the expiration of ten years from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty three, erect or establish on said lot and premises any butchering establishment, slaughter house, soap factory, gambling house, dram shop or house for the retail of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, nor any establishment for dancing or other amusement or acting on Sundays, nor any other nuisance."

A young woman about twenty years of age, was imprisoned in the Moyamensing prison, at Philadelphia, last Thursday, at her own request, for thirty days. She gave as a reason, the want of food, friends, and a home.

**A SMALL ITEM OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**

A German tailor, named Slieter, committed suicide, Monday, in Covington. It appears, that while laboring under a fit of intoxication, he extended himself on the floor, and placed the barrel of a shot gun in his mouth, pulling the trigger with his foot. Attracted by the report of the gun, several persons rushed into his room, where a horrible spectacle presented itself. The dead body of Slieter lay extended on the floor; the greater portion of his skull was blown away, and on the opposite wall his eye, with a portion of the clotting blood and brains, was sticking.

How passing strange that communities, fully alive to all the wrongs inflicted by the recklessness of the railroad agents, are so insensible to the greater villainies of the liquor traffic. The liquor sellers lift up the "draw-bridge," with a full knowledge that a "whole train" of immortal beings will inevitably perish.

Such incidents as the above, and others still more terrible, do not occur in only one locality, and at long intervals, but they are occurring everywhere, and almost every day. They are as inseparably connected with the liquor traffic as cause and effect.—[O. Tem. Organ.]

Our citizens will bear in mind that next Saturday, the 28th inst., is the day appointed by the Mayor of this city for the election of a Judge of the Hannibal Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. M. Cook.

Mr. McDANOLD although warmly solicited by numerous friends has declined being a candidate for the office. Mr. HELM is the only candidate.—[Hannibal Messenger.]

Modern "Ladies," to whom the kitchen is as great a curiosity as the Hellespont, are thus pinned down by the Newburyport Herald:

We once knew a fashionable lady in the Metropolis, who was led to the hyemal altar by a thrifty Bond street merchant. He casually presented a wish one day that some brown bread might be baked. The girl in the kitchen was ordered to bake bread. She knew her duty; but knowing, at that time, her mistress did not, simply inquiry how much meal she should bake. The lady hesitated a moment, but the inquiry must be answered: "About three pecks of each kind," she said, "would be sufficient." A bigail went at it, and the next morning the gentleman had a specimen of twenty-seven loaves of bread made by the direction of his wife.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1853.

A citizen of St. Louis has invented a sewing machine capable of working button holes, and executing herring-bone and whip stitching, as well as plain sewing, and it does all very neatly, and with wonderful dispatch. The Intelligencer thinks this machine will take the place of hand-sewing in many private families.

**SNAILS AS FOOD.**—In Paris, and other parts of France, snails are bred, fattened and sold in market, having a particular place appropriated to them in the fish market. The proprietors of snaileries are making it a very profitable business. The editor of the New Orleans Bee pronounces snails a delicious edible, when properly cooked. He thinks them very little inferior to frogs.

The second arctic expedition will sail in a few days from New York, in search of Sir John Franklin and his associates. The Advance, one of the vessels of the former expedition has been again selected, and is made very strong. She is provided with a portable observatory, magnetical instruments and a daguerreotype apparatus. An astronomer, artist and naturalist will be attached to the expedition. She has five boats, two of willow baskets covered with India rubber. She is expected to be absent eighteen months.

For the Journal.

**CATHOLIC CHURCH.**

**MR. EDITOR:**  
A few days since, you made some remarks relative to a Lot, and the building of a Catholic Church in this City. This we suppose gave rise to some observations by your neighbor of the Courier. And those observations called forth the comments in your paper, over the signature of "D." These have produced some public notice of the subject, and amounts to agitation, perhaps, the true object of your first notice. At all events, the effect is observable, in a general approval, and expectation, that that denomination, which stands aloof from all others, will show their devotion to their religion, by providing a plan, and such organizations as will secure the enjoyment of such privileges, in their own way. The number of that order, now in the city, it is now admitted, justifies them in building a respectable Church, or place of worship. And though their means, to be derived from their own order, may be limited, that fact should not deter them, or delay them, from making such efforts as other denominations have made with success.

The excuse volunteered, by some of their own professed denomination, that the influence and opposition to them by the protestant denominations of the city, are such that they can obtain no aid out of their own, is too flimsy a cant for serious consideration; it is known to be untrue, and is a gossamer veil, behind which they seek to justify themselves for the neglect of an acknowledged duty.

Other denominations appeal to other denominations and to strangers, putting their own shoulder to the wheel. And when these have proven insufficient, they have not hesitated to appeal to congregations of the same faith, and to funds set apart for those purposes. The Christian character, and zeal of the Bishop of this diocese is too well and extensively known to admit of such excuses, in this age of intelligence and reading. But to say that Protestants will not assist in such cases—even if it were a Mormon Temple, is to say that they are against all local prosperity, peace, order and good morals, a thing so untrue that none will charge it, except in dark corners, and secret conclaves to effect selfish, and sordid purposes.

If a respectable Priest, or any known and respectable Catholic citizen will make the effort, with the spirit and evidence of a desire for success—Protestant aid will not be withheld, but will be liberally extended.—

Protestants hold the inalienable doctrine, that every man may and shall worship under his own vine and fig tree, without let, hindrance, or molestation. This they claim for themselves respectively, and will unitedly guarantee to others. If, therefore, the Catholic denomination in this city, fail or neglect longer, to erect an edifice for themselves, upon them and their religious zeal, must rest the blame.

The cause of public morality, and political and religious privileges is the cause of

**THE PEOPLE.**

We see a silly rumor going the rounds of some of the papers, stating that a "Benton paper is about being established at Memphis," in Scotland county. Nothing could be more untrue.—Canton Rep.

A writer in the Baltimore Sun, who has been afflicted severely in his family by that appalling disease, bronchitis, has found relief from the following remedy: "Take honey in the comb, squeeze it out, and dilute with a little water, and wet the lips and mouth occasionally with it." It has never been known to fail in cases even when children had throats so swollen as to be unable to swallow. It is certainly a simple remedy, and may be a very efficacious one.

**Runaway Negroes Arrested.**

On Sunday last four negroes ran off from Marion county. They were the property of Franklin Whaley and G. W. O'Conner, of that county. One of the negroes came into this place between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening for the purpose of buying something to eat. He was instantly arrested, and gave information of the whereabouts of the others. Several men started in search, and about 11 o'clock at night succeeded in capturing them a mile or two below town, near the river. Each negro was well armed with pistols, knives, &c., and no doubt had they not got confused, would have resisted stoutly any attempt to arrest them. Mr. O'Conner, one of the owners, started home with them on Tuesday.—[Canton Reporter.]

From the New York Dutchman.

The happiest man in this world is supposed to be a "nigger at a dance." In our opinion, this rule is too limited. A "nigger" is not only happy at a dance, but in every other position. A darkey may be poor, but he is never low spirited. Whatever he earns he invests in fun and levity. Give him a dollar, and in less than an hour he will have seven shillings out of it in yellow neck ties or a cracked violin. There is something in the African that sheds trouble as a duck will water. Who ever knew a "cullud pussun" to commit suicide? The negro is strongly given to love and jealousy; but he has no taste for arsenic. He may lose his all by betting against a roulette, but he don't find relief for his despair as white folks do, by resorting to alcohol fumes or a new bed cord, but by visiting "de fair sex," and participating in the mazy influences of "de ocepul convolutions of der clarinet."

There are two classes of writers—one who have nothing to do, and the other who have nothing to say. The latter are by far the most numerous. Force men to write only when they think, and our folks would soon be reduced to primers.

A late visitor to Cuba divides the inhabitants into two classes; one of which makes a living by manufacturing cigars, and the other by smoking them. He says it is not uncommon to see women wear their babies with principles instead of caudle mixtures. Queer people, those Habaneros—what they are!

Mix ignorance with sudden wealth, and we produce a chucklehead whose insolence will be equal to a hundred pounds to the square inch.—We can imagine no greater nuisance than an ill-bred man suddenly raised to the rank of millionaire.

People who look into things, think they see into them. Nothing, however, could be more unfounded. The former requires nothing but optics; the latter optics and brains. Let twenty men look at the color engine, and not more than one of that twenty will see anything but a huge mass of iron, and an ill smelling fire-stoker.

Habits are more easily formed than they are altered. It takes more time to abridge one book than it does to write half-a-dozen. The same remark will apply to letters. The only reason why people write a three-page epistle, is because they have not time to condense it into one. It may seem like a paradox, still it's a fact, that almost every editor finds it easier to write a half column article, than he does to get up one that contains only two or three paragraphs.

A western orator in a late slang-wang address to the untutored voters of Cornopolis, said that to save his country, a patriot should be willing to die, even if it took his life. It is unnecessary to say that "them" sentiments met with a "triumphant echo" from the assembled multitude.

Things are pretty evenly divided, after all.—The poor man has no money, and the rich man no appetite. The former lives in dread of the alms house, and the latter of dyspepsia and white pine pudding. Who's ahead?

**A GIRL SHOT BY HER LOVER.**—It appears that a young German, named Frederick W. Mitchell, had been paying his addresses to Miss Magdalene Thompson, and the father of the young lady had forbidden him from visiting her. He was seen, on several occasions, to watch for her near the premises, and yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, he entered the Shade Factory, 355 Eighth street, where the girl was employed, and upon meeting her exclaimed, "It is well I have found you; now you die," and at the same time fired a pistol at her. The charge missed her, and she ran up stairs, but on endeavoring to escape his fury, she received a pistol ball in the left thigh. The wound is of a serious nature, and may prove fatal.—[N. Y. Mirror.]

The "barber-pole" pattern of pantaloons will be out this week; the stripes ascend spirally round the leg, giving the wearer the appearance of a double-barreled corkscrew.—[St. Louis Dem.]

**Algerine Plow.**

We were yesterday shown a plow, invented by J. M. LeRonce, a Frenchman, now residing in this city, which is to be sent to the World's Fair, as one of the articles of St. Louis manufacture.

Mr. Ronce invented the plow some years since in Algiers, Africa, where it is now almost exclusively used. The plow we saw was made in this city, at the foundry of McMurray & Pawley, on Chesnut, between Ninth and Tenth streets, where it may be seen. It has been tried in this State, and answers the purpose admirably. It is pronounced by judges to be far superior to anything of the kind ever used in this country. We will say a few words its construction, and manner of operation.

It runs without being held by the hands, and is supported and kept straight in the furrow by two wheels, by which its depth is also regulated. The clevis is composed of an iron bar which is raised or lowered, as occasion may require, by a small screw, which may be turned with the hand. The great advantage of this plow is that the mo-

tive power is placed nearer the work than in other plows, and the mold-board being straighter, there is about one-third less friction than in any other plow now used.—Consequently, it requires one-third less power to do the same amount of work. It is also, arranged with a particular regard for plowing rough, stumpy land, and for breaking the ground close around the roots of trees, the clevis moving on either side as required. In plowing with this ingenious piece of machinery, all a man has to do is to walk along behind it or support himself on the handle as he may incline, and turn the plow and let it in at the corners. It turns up the ground at a regular depth, from the most shallow to the deepest furrow, as required, unevenness of the land making no difference in its running. The pargon of its genius possesses all the advantages of all other plows in use, and many peculiarly its own. It is, indeed, an ingenious contrivance, and farmers ought to see it if they wish to possess a complete article of this sort.

Those who have rough, stony or lumpy land should not fail to possess one, as large roots and other impediments to plowing are turned up by it without difficulty, and the ground thoroughly worked—prepared for seed. To those who may be interested in this new improvement, we will say that these plows are comparatively cheap considering the work there is upon them. There are nine different sizes designated by the numbers from one to nine—No. 1 being the smallest. No. 1 with all the fixtures comes at \$22, and they increase at the rate of \$4 per number as they ascend on the scale of size. All the works excepting the beam and handles are of castiron, and the plow may be had if desired, with, or without the regulating wheels.

A small model of the plow was sent on to Washington yesterday for the purpose of being patented, and one that had been used near the city will be sent to the World's Fair at New York. Mr. Ronce deserves great credit for the invention, and it will doubtless be patronized by farmers, and answer the purposes for which it is intended. We understand that these plows are to be manufactured at McMurray and Pawley's, on Chesnut street, where Mr. Ronce will be found, willing to give any information that may be desired on the capacity and pretensions of his plow.—St. Louis Intel.

**To the People.**

I would solicit the special attention of all persons who know themselves indebted to me, to the fact that with the commencement of this year I am DETERMINED to close up all of my old accounts, either by CASH or NOTE; and that an early call and prompt action on the part of every one of my debtors will oblige Your humble servant,  
JAN 20-1853  
T. R. HELMES

**DRUG STORE.**

J. B. BROWN & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, City Hotel building, Hannibal, Mo. Keep constantly on hand, a full and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Proprietary Medicines, pure Wines and Brandy for medicinal purposes, French and English Instruments, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., with every thing usually found in a completely furnished drug establishment. Our Medicines are selected with special regard to freshness and purity, and are all WARRANTED genuine. In making our purchases from abroad, we deal only with respectable and responsible men, and govern our selections, by the QUALITY rather than by the price of articles.  
(incl 21-53-wly)  
J. B. BROWN & CO.

**FRESH FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.**

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL

Spring and Summer Styles!

**COLLINS & BREED,**

Main Street, Hannibal, Mo.

Call the attention of purchasers generally to their carefully selected stock of fresh and fashionable

**DRY GOODS,**

Which are just now received. They refer particularly to their stock of

**EMBROIDERIES,** of real French Work, Calico, with and without points; Under Slaves; Ladies Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Edgings and Insertings; Transfering Bands, Chemisettes; Tapes; also, some beautiful Spanish Collars. This stock is one of the most complete ever brought to this City.

**DRESS GOODS.**—Prints; Gingham; Jacquards and Lawns; Barège de Laines; Tissues; Plain and Figured Barège; small Figured French Chintzes for Children; Summer de Laines; Alpaca; Popline, &c.

**DRESS SILKS.**—A selection of the most elegant Fashionable Styles, among which are the plain colored Poul de Soies, so much in demand; also, a variety of Black Silks, of all widths and prices.

**BONNETS AND RIBBONS.**—A superior selection, and cheaper than the same styles were ever sold before.

**GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.**—Cassimeres; Linens, Drap d'Ete; Vestings and Cottonades, of the newest styles; also, a fine assortment of Children's Goods, such as Cashmerettes, Tricots, &c.

**STAPLES AND SUNDRIES.**—Domestic; Checks, Hickory; Chamberlains; Nankens; Curtain Mullins; Shawls; Handkerchiefs; Cravats; Hosiery; Flannels, Swiss and Jacquet Mullins; Irish Linen Ladies' Skirts; Fisk Mitts and Gloves; Parasols and Fans.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—We wish to call the attention of the Ladies to our Stock of Ladies' Shoes. We have some of the finest and the latest styles custom made. We have also an excellent stock of Men's and Children's Shoes and Boots, from the finest to the coarsest.

**HATS AND CAPS.**—Gent's fine Silk Hats, all prices and Spring Styles, Panama, Leghorn, Citizens' and Palm Leaf Hats, Gent's and Boys'.

**QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.**—Of the Newest Patterns and Styles.

**CARPETS.**—We have a lot of Ingrain, three-ply and Star Carpets, which we will sell at St. Louis prices.

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS.**—Will find in this stock many styles not to be found in Wholesale Houses, and as they were all selected from the importers, in the East, will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

Call and examine the Goods before purchasing elsewhere—even if you do not buy, we will be pleased to show them.  
(apr 7-1853 w-ly)  
COLLINS & BREED.

**E. & G. W. HAWKINS.**

HAVE just received a portion of their Large and Extensive assortment of Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's wear.  
(incl 24-w-ly)

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOS. E. THOMPSON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, for Marion County.  
WID